Pure

TEXT OF THE DECISION.

We decide and determine as to the five points mentioned in Article VI, as to which our award is to embrace a distinct decision upon each of

"As to the first of said five points, we, Baron Courcel, John M. Harlan, Lord Hannen, Sir John S. D. Thompson, Marquis Emilio Visconti-Venosta and Gregero W. W. Gram, being a majerity of said arbitrators, do decide as follows:

By the ukase of 1821 Russia claimed juri diction in the sea now known as Behring Sea to the extent of 100 Italian miles from the coasts the treaty of 1824 with the United States and the treaty of 1825 with Great Britain Passia admitted that her jurisdiction in said sea should be restricted so as to reach a cannon-shot from shore. It appears that from that time up to the time of rights to the seal fisheries therein, beyond the ordinary limit of territorial waters.

As to the second of the five points, we, Haron Coursel, John M. Harlan, Lord Hannen, Sir John S. D. Thompson, Marquis Emilio Visconti-Venosta and Gregers W. W. Gram, being a majority of said arbitrators, decide and determine that Great Britain did not recognize or concede any claim upon the part of Russia to exclusive jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries in Behring Sea outside the ordinary territorial waters.

"As to the third point, as to so much thereof as requires us to decide whether the body of water now known as Behring Sca was included in the phrase 'Pacific Ocean,' as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, we unanimously decide and determine that the body of water now known as Behring Sea was included in the phrase 'Pacific Ocean' as used in said treaty.

"On the fourth point we decide and determine that all the rights of Russia to jurisdiction and to the seal fisheries passed to the United States limited by the cession."

On the fifth point the decision of the Tribunal, Justice Harlan and Schater Morgan dissenting. was as follows:

MESSES. HARLAN AND MORGAN DISSENT.

"On the fifth point we, Baron de Courcel Lord Hannen, Sir John S. D. Thompson, Marquis Emilio Visconti-Venosta, and Gregers W. W. Gram being the majority of said arbitrators, decide and determine that the United States have no right to the protection of, or property in, the seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring Sea when the same are found outside the ordinary three-mile limit.

And, whereas, the aforesaid determination of the foregoing questions as to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States leaves the subject in such a position that the concurrence of Great Britain is necessary to the establishment of regulations for the proper protection and preservation of fur seals habitually resorting to Behring Sea, we, Baron de Couroel, Lord Hannen, Marquis Emilio Visconti-Venesta and Gregors W. W. Gram, being a majority of the arbitrators, ussent to whole of the nine articles of the following regulations as necessary outside of the jurisdiction limits of the respective Governments, and that they should extend over the waters hereinafter

#### A PROTECTED ZONE CREATED.

Article I. The United States and Great Brit ain shall forbid their citizens and subjects respectively to kill, capture or pursue, at any time or in any manner whatever, the animals commonly called fur se is, within a zone of sixty miles around the Pribyloff Islands, inclusive of the territorial water, the miles being geographical miles, sixty to a degree of latitude.

"Article II. The two Governments shall forbid their citizens or subjects to kill, capture or pursue in any manner whatever, during a season extending in each year from May 1 to July 31, inclusive, fur seals on the high sea in that part of the Pacific Ocean inclusive of Behring situated north of the 35th degree of north latitude, or eastward of the 180th degree of longi-

tude, or eastward of the 180th degree of longitude from Greenwich until it strikes the water boundary described in Article I of the treaty of 1867 between the United States and Russin, following that line up to Behring Straits.

"Article III. During the period of time in the waters in which fur scaling is allowed only sailing vessels shall be permitted to carry on or take part in fur scaling operations. They will, however, be at liberty to avail themselves of the use of such canoes or undecked boats propelled by paddles, oars or sails as are in common use as lishing boats.

paddles, oars or sails as are in common use as lishing boats.

"Article IV. Each sailing vessel authorized to carry on fur scaling must be provided with a special keense issued for the purpose by its Government. Each vessel so employed shall be required to carry a distinguishing flag prescribed by its Government.

ticle V. The masters of vessels engaged in "Article V. The masters of vessels engaged for sealing shall enter accurately in an official log-book the date and place of each operation, the number and the sex of the seals captured daily. These entries shall be communicated by each of the two Governments to each other at the end of

## USE OF FIREARMS FORSIDDEN.

"Article VI. The use of nots, firearms or explosives is forbidden in fur sealing. This restric-tion shall not apply to shotguns when such are used in fishing outside of Behring Sea during the season when such may lawfully be carried on.

Article VII. The two Governments shall take measures to control the fitness of the men authorized to engage in scaling. These men shall have been proved fit to handle with sufficient skill the weapons by means of which seal fishing is car-ried on.

"Article VIII. The preceding regulations shall not apply to Indians dwelling on the coast of the territories of the United States or Great Britain territories of the United States or Great Britain safrying on far scaling in canoes or undecked boats not transported by or used in connection with other vessels and propelled wholly by paddles, oars or sails; and manned by not more than ave persons in the way hitherto practised by the Indians, provided that such Indians are not carployed by other persons, and provided that when so hunting in canoes or undecked boats the Indians shall not hunt fur seals outside the territorial waters under contract to deliver skins to dians shall not hunt for seals outside the territorial waters under contract to deliver skins to anybody. This exemption is not to be construed to affect the municipal law of either country, nor shall it extend to the waters of Behring Sea or the waters around the Aleutian Islands. Nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the employment of Indians as hunters or otherwise in connection with scaling vessels as heretofore.

"Article IX. The concurrent regulations hereby determined with a view to the protection and preservation of the fur seals shall remain in force until they have been wholly or in part a olished or modified by a common agreement between

until they have been wholly or in part a olished or modified by a common agreement between the United States and Great Britain. Said concurrent regulations shall be submitted every five years to a new examination in order to enable both governments to consider whether in the light of past experience there is occasion to make any modification thereof."

AN END OF PELAGIC SEALING.

The American arbitrators believe that the regulations decided upon by the Tribunal mean practically the end of pelagic scaling, and that they are better terms than were heretofore offered to the United States by Great Britain as a settlement f the questions involved.

The arbitrators make a special finding on the facts agreed upon by the agents of both Governments with reference to the seizure of British reach in Behring Sea in 1887 and 1889. In addition the arbitrators make certain suggestions to the two Governments, the most important being that they should come to an understanding to prohibit the killing of seals on land or sea for a period of from one to three years, and should enset regulations to carry out the findings of the arbitrators.

CONTROLLER MYERS PRAISES MR. BLAINE. Controller Myers, in speaking of the decision of

the Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris, said:
"This seems to be a practical victory for the United States, over which, as Americans, we have good reason to rejoice. I regard the result in the light of a tribute to the statesmanship of James G. Blaine-a trimph of the principles for which he battled so long in the field of diplomacy. Our townsfield of diplomacy. Our Carter and Mr. Coudert, are under entitled to great credit for the part that they took in bringing about a decision so favorable to the

claims of this country. We are proud that these have achieved a victory and gained a material great New-York lawyers can share in the honor point. which must fall to those who represented this country in the arbitration.

OPINION AT THE CAPITAL.

VARIOUS SENTIMENTS OF PUBLIC MEN.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE GENERALLY PLEASED-A

DRAWN BATTLE, HOWEVER, IS THE PREVAILING VERDICT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE.] Washington, Aug. 15.—The decision of the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration is received in Washingthe negotiations which led to the conclusion of ton with no feeling of exultation, but it would be gross exaggeration to say that the result was either unexpected or that the disappointment over the conclusions reached by the arbitrators is keen and cutting. In the light of the somewhat meagre and unsatisfactory dispatches received this afternoon, the judgment rendered is not looked upon as a victhe cession of Alaska to the United States Russia tory for either party. At best it is a drawn battle. never asserted in fact or exercised any exclusive in which neither side has gained a conspicuous adjurisdiction in Behring Sca, or any exclusive vantage over the other. The only party to the controversy to come out with flying colors, as it were, is the seal. Its future, it may be said, is reasonably well assured, if the decisions of the tribunal are carried out in good faith, as one must assume they will be; and it is doubly well assured if the recommendations of the tribunal with regard a suspension of all kinds of sealing for a period of from ten to thirty years are heeded.

The State Department, as is usual in such cases, has no decided views to express regarding the results of the arbitration. If it has, it has not seen fit to formulate them for the benefit of an pectant public. A few minor officiats of the Department are quoted as expressing satisfaction with the findings of the tribunal, but such expressions do not count for much. The visible and re sponsible head of the office remains significantly silent on the salient points of the decision, giving as a reason for his silence that it would be "mani festly improper" in him to comment upon the verdict of the tribunal. In private, Secretary Gresham is said to profess satisfaction with the result, and so, it is understood, does the Foreign Office in London-the surest sign, perhaps, that the conclusions reached by the arbitrators are based on the whole on justice and equity.

MR. CLEVELAND NOT GREATLY INTERESTED The findings of the tribunal were early in the day telegraphed to Buzzard's Bay, but no reply was received by the Secretary of State. It is an open secret that the President has never taken a lively interest in this controversy, and while it may be unjust perhaps to him to say that he is indifferent as to the outcome, it is nevertheless true that he has never thought it worth his while to enter deeply into a study of the merits of the case.

In diplomatic circles the decision of the tribunal excites the liveliest interest. The Diplomatic Corps at this season of the year is rusticating or building up constitutions shattered by a season's campaigning around hospitable boards in the baths of cen-tral Europe, but such of its members as still linger here or are irresistibly drawn to the capital by the eloquence on tap in Congress are disposed to re-gard the decision rendered at Paris as a distinct victory for the United States. They reach this conclusion, as a rule, on the ground that this country had no case at all, either in law or precedent, upon which to base an argument before an international tribunal. The claim of a proprietary right in seals upon the contention that they were bred and reared on the domain and under th jurisdiction of the United States they regarded from the beginning as untenable, not because it was a theory, ingenious and plausible on its face. though novel and without analogy in the past, bu because its recognition would necessarily stroyed the freedom of the high seas. The estabent of a closed season, therefore; the extension of the three-mile limit around the seal islands such as international law recognizes at present to a zone of sixty miles; the limitations placed upon lagic sealing; the requirement that licenses must be taken out by those engaged in sealing and returns made of the catch to the respective Governments-all these and other points are regarded by most diplomats as substantial gains for the United

States in the arbitration. A VICTORY ON ESSENTIAL POINTS. In fact, they sum up the decisions of the tribunal by saying that while the United States has suffered defeat in the theoretical issues which it raised, it has gained a victory as far as all essential points of material value are concerned, and they point as an illustration to the provision which

The duration of the closed season, from May 1 to July 31, is generally regarded by experts here as a sufficient protection to pregnant seals, and to seals in search of food while rearing their young on the rookeries. At any rate, it is a season not only longer in duration than that proposed by Great Britain at one stage of the negotiations, before the conclusion of the treaty of arbitration, but it includes also a period which the Canadian Government ment was unwilling to admit was essential to the preservation of the seal species. It took this ground because Canadian sealers were reaping their richest harvest just then by the indiscriminate slaughter of seal, regardless of sex or age, in the open waters

harvest just then by the indiscriminate slaughter of seal, regardless of sex or age, in the open waters of Behring Sea, while these animals were passing northward to their breeding places. The position therefore maintained by the scientific experts employed by the United States Government has been fully vindicated by the decision of the arbitrators.

The cable dispatches are disappointingly meagre in regard to the findings of the tribunal concerning seizures made by the United States of Canadian sealers in the years 187 and 1889. This is here regarded as an important feature of the arbitration, and one which will likely require some time before it can be definitely settled in accordance with the findings of the arbitrations. That the illegality of the seizures has been recognized in principle by the arbitrators there can be but littled oubt, since, otherwise, their rejection of the contention of the United States under the five points of Article VI would be illogical. But it would be interesting to know whether the tribunal recommends a system of procedure under which the damages, if any, are to be assessed.

At the present time there are five vessels policing the waters of Behring Sea on behalf of the United States. They are the man-of-war Mobican. The gunboat Petrel, the revenue cutters Rush and Bear, and the United States Fish Commission boat Albatrosa. It is likely that they will be ordered to remain there for the present, under instructions to guard the sixty-mile limit determined on by the Tribunal. As pelagic scaling is permitted after August 1, it may be that a few vessels may start out this season, even at this late date; but if they do it will become the duty of both England and the United States to see that the rules regarding the use of firearms, nets and steamboats are not violated. This will give the five United States vessels now in the waters of Behring Sea plenty to do until after rules for the effective policing of the sea shall have been adopted by both Governments, in accordance with the sug

## SENATORS GENERALLY SATISFIED.

The decision appears to give general satisfaction to the members of the Senate Committee on Forcharge when the treaty was before the Senate. Senator Butler stated that if he understood the brief dispatch that came early in the day aright,

the award gave even more than he expected
"I never believed," said the Senator, "that the ntention of the United States that the Behring Sea was a closed sea could be maintained. The sea was too large a-body of water for such a claim to be exercised over, and, necessarily, the court having decided against us on that point, the others in corporated under the first four sections of Article

VI of the treaty fall with it. "The chief thing in which we were interested was the prevention of that kind of sealing which is surely destroying the seal life; and if England, as these dispatches say, intends to join with us in the preservation of the seal, and to establish and maintain a closed season between certain dates in both the Northern Pacific and the Behring Sea, we

# Hood's Is a Blessing



caught a had cold, I have had kidney trouble and severe pains in my back. After I had the grip last spring my system was completely run down. Hood's Sarsaparilla did wonders for me, as I've not been so free from pains and troubles since the war." W. J. we have ever had before, and if it is exactly as stated here, we have seen the end of pelagic seal-BAKER, No. Pembroke, Mass.

Hood's Cures.

Roed's Pills cure nausco, sick headache.

"The establishment of a protected zone about the islands, of course, gives us a property right there that is appreciated, but that would not strike at the evil. It is when the seals are proceeding north-ward in immense schools for breeding purposes that they have been destroyed; and it is this sort of thing that will be stopped by the co-operation of Great Britain and the United States. There in lies the perpetuation of seal life. The judgment of the court is very satisfactory.

"So far as I can understand the dispatch," said Schaff as I can understand the dispatch," said Schator Gray, "it would seem that the right of the United States to prevent pelagic scaling in the waters of the Pacific Ocean and Behring Sea had been denied by the Board of Arbitration. If it had not been, it would not have been necessary to formulate rules to be enforced by Great Britain and the United States for the protection of seal life. This is not unexpected, and is the partial advantage which, in my judgment, comes to the the submission United States through this question to arbitration. I have never thought there could be any other outcome. It leaves the freedom of the seas unimpaired to the United States and all other peoples, regulated only by the comity of nations and settled international law. To no country in the world is this freedom more important than to us of the United States."

us of the United States.

Senator Sherman said: "I think the adjustment of the close season, and the protection of the islands for sixty miles, and the extension of measures for the prevention of pelagic scaling to the Northern Pacific, as well as the Behring Sea, are very acceptable. I do not wish to say anything about the decision as to the five points until I have read the full award."

"I am disappointed about this decision," said Senator Frye, "for I believed the court would hold that we had a property right in the seals. It raises a very serious question as to liability for past action which I am not now prepared to discuss. Of course, so far as the decision goes in the direction of protecting the scals, I am gratified, though I do not think it goes far enough. I do not think pelagic scaling should be permitted at all. Looking at the whole subject, I am inclined to think that the scaleries of Alaska are about destroyed al-ready."

#### WHAT REPRESENTATIVES THINK

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the last House suffered badly in the elections of 1892, as of thirmbers, five are not members of the LIHd Congress. Of the remaining eight, only two could

Congress. Of the remaining eight, only two could be found at the Capitol this morning.

General Charles E. Hooker, of Mississippi, had not learned that the finding of the arbitrators had been announced until informed by a reporter. He said he had hoped that the contention of the United States of a property right in the seals would have been sustained by the arbitrators. Russia's property interest in the seal had been recognized, and it had been transferred to the United States, he said. General Hooker was satisfied, however, that the establishment of a closed season and a protected zone about the seal islands would amply protect the seals during the period of parturition, and therefore was a substantial benefit to the United States.

In the absence of a copy in full of the finding of the arbitrators Representative Geary, of California, declined to make any statement regarding it.

Representative Harmer, of Pennsylvania, said: "I thought it wise to settle the question, and wise to settle it upon the best possible terms, which seems to have been done. I am glad to know that the matter is ended."

Mr. Rayner, of Maryland, said that he expected the case to be decided against the United States. "Anything that has been secured to us out of the contention," he said, "is therefore so much gain." found at the Capitol this morning.

# COMPENSATION DUE GREAT BRITAIN.

DAMAGES TO BE PAID UNDER ARTICLE V OF THE CONVENTION.

Washington, Aug. 15 .- The regulations of the arbitrators appended to the Behring Sea decision are adopted under Article VII of the Treaty of Arbi-These regulations were based on an agreement submitted by a joint commission appointed by Great Britain and the United States.

In accordance with Article V of the convention the removal of the modus vivendi the decision of the arbitrators will compel the United States to make compensation to Great Britain for abstaining from the capture of seals in Behring Sea during the pendency of the arbitration. This article reads as follows:

If the result of the arbitration be to aftern the right of British states to take seals in Behring Sea within the bounds claimed by the United States under its purchase for abstaining from the exercise of that right during the pendency of the artification upon the basis of such a reguforbids the use of either nets or firearms or steam vessels in pelagic sealing. Without those agencies the pelagic sealer will be reduced to the use of the spear and the harpoon, and it may well be questioned whether either will prove effective or remunerative from a commercial point of view in sealing.

The duration of the closed season, from May 1 leep taken within the said waters, then compensation shall be made by Great Britain to the United States (for itself, its citizens and I reseas) for this agreement to limit the catch to 7,500 a season upon the basis of the distreture between this number and such larger catch as in the opinion of the arbitrators might have The amount awarded, if any, in either case shall be to

> njuries alleged to have been sustained by the other," and accordingly they agreed "that either may submit to the arbitrators any question of fact

> ent upon the facts found to be the subject of further negotiation."
>
> Questions of fact, permitted by Article VIII, were submitted to the tribunal, and the arbitrators have handed down a special finding on them with reference to the seizure of British vessels in Behring Sea in 1887 and 1889. Further information is awaited as to the nature of the finding, which will probably afford a clew to the measure of damages

likely to be assessed against the United States.

Captain L. G. Shepard was commander of the revenue steamer Rush from 1886 to 1899, during the of the greatest activities in nucking seizures in Behring Sea. Captain Shepard is now chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau, Treasury Department. Naturally he has taken great interest in the pending fur seal question, and was somewhat disappointed at the decision. Speaking this afternoon about the practicability of the articles of agreement, Captain Shepard said that he thought it would be difficult, from a police point of view, to carry them into effect. As he understood the matter, both Governments, the United States and Great Britain, would jointly police Behring Sea, and endeavor to carry out the regulations agreed upon, it would de difficult to tions agreed upon. It would de diment to define the boundary line of the sixty-mile prohibitive zone, in consequence of the dense fogs which constantly prevail in those seas. Still, he thought the sixty-mile zone was some protection to seal life. The prohibition of the use of nets and firearms, however, would do more to protect the seals than anything in the agreement. At present and in their untrained condition, few white men can engage in seal-hunting, and this work will devolve to a great extent upon the Indians and will probably cause a great demand for their labor. These inclians use spears with a precision and skill that white men do not possess.

Captain Sheperd himself, while in command of the Rush, made a number of captures in Alaskan waters of sealers fishing illegally, according to the contention of the United States at that time. Speaking from memory, Captain Sheperd said that in 1885 four vessels were seized; in 1887, fifteen; in 1880, six; in 1891, three, and in 1892, two Claims for damages under this decision would now be filed by the owners of all these vessels. The Treasury Department had a detailed list of all the property on board the vessels which its officers have seized since 1885. The value of this property will probably be determined by a commission. define the boundary line of the sixty-mile pro-

## MR. COUDERT EXCEEDINGLY HAPPY.

HE THINKS THE SEALS SHOULD HAVE AN AN NUAL CELEBRATION-SEAL-KILLING WITH HARPOONS NOT OBJECTIONABLE.

Frederic R. Coudert looked happy and contented IS a Blessing
To the suffering. Ever since I but to the suffering to the s was in camp in 1862, when I Sea case a practical victory for the United States

think, without the use of frearms, and by this decision their use seems to be prohibited. If pelagic ladies.

Apollinaris

"In Healthful World-wide Agreeable Use."

Refreshing "THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

are obliged to go around in launches and small boats, and kill the seals with harpoons they will find their business unprofitable. origines on the coast may get a few skins in that way, as they have in the past, but real slaughter can only be accomplished by use of shotguns. Even rifles have been superseded practically. A close season, too, is established at the time when it most needed, and, says the decision, shall be ob-served both in the Northern Pacific Ocean and in Behring Sea. The importance of this can scarcely be overestimated. Much of the destruction was done in the Northern Pacific near the opening of Behring Sea, while the females, heavy with young, were on their way to their only home, namely, the Pribyloff Islands. These islands are the property of the United States.

Protection sixty miles around the islands will also give the mothers some opportunity to go out for food while their young are sucklings, although I should have preferred to have the protection extended 100 miles. The practical object of the United States—indeed its only object—was to protect a race of animals which is valuable to the whole world. If this object has been secured the United States may rejoice in the result as a practical triumph, even if its claims, from a theoretical standpoint, have not been indorsed.

"Probably if the seals were a little more intelligent than we have shown them to be, and could manifest their emotions in a visible way, they would celebrate the Fifteenth of August as we do the Fourth of July, as the date of their emancipation from British rule, Great honor and credit are due to the arbitrators for their uniform attention and conscientious discharge of their duty

Mr. Condert was asked what effect this decision would have on the question of damages. He replied that he had given no thought to that phase of the question, "but," he continued, "the logical result of the decision would seem to be to give damages to Great Britain for the vessels taken by the United States. That question, however, must be gone over again diplomatically. All the arbitrators could do was to establish general principles.

#### PLEASED WITH THE DECISION

THE AMERICAN COUNSEL COUNT IT A

MR. PHELPS SAYS THAT THE UNITED STATES RECEIVED PRACTICALLY ALL THAT WAS DE-STRED-THE EFFECT OF ARBITRATION

ON INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES. Phelps, ex-United States Minister to England and one of the counsel who argued the case for the United States before the Behring Sea Tribunal, made the following statement to a Tribune reporter after reading the dispatches announcing

the decision of the tribunal: "The decision as announced in the press dispatche is very favorable to the United States and gives us substantially all that we claim, the preservation of the seal in Behring Sea and the North Pacific from ravages of pelagic scaling. The prohibition of the use of firearms is substantially a prohibition pelagic sealing, since in no other way can it be arried on with profit or to any injurious extent The other mode of killing scals at sea is that practised by the Indians, with spears in canoes, for their own subsistence, and has always been tolerated by the United States because it is insignificant in its consequences and necessary for the sub

sistence of the Indians. "The close time established, which covers all the time in which pelagic sealing can be prosecuted at all in Behring Sea, except in one month, and the sixty-mile zone around the Pribyloff Islands, within which it is prohibited during that month, would be also without the prohibition as to firearms suffiient, in my judgment, for the protection of the seal Regulations similar to these were all that the United States originally asked for, and were the basis of settlement of the controversy once made when Mr. Bayard was Secretary of State, between the United States and Great Britain. The opposition of Canada prevented that settlement

from taking effect. The first four questions decided against the United States had an undue prominence in the treaty, and were treated on the hearing as altosuch as under all the circumstances is just and equitable, gether subordinate. occupation of Russia, and however determined.

It will be seen that this article deals only with were in no way decisive. The fifth question, the damages for the short period during which the arbitration proceedings were being conducted, and tective interest in the seal herd, was much disdoes not touch the question of damages prior to cussed. The decision which gives to the United that time. Article VIII of the treaty proper states that if the high contracting parties find themselves the abstract right of property, and puts the case "unable to agree upon a reference which shall in-clude the question of the liability of each for the divergent views on the question entertained by the different members of the tribunal. It was very involved in said claims and ask for a finding therein, the question of the liability of either Governbett with the decision should be unanimous if possible, and the decision of abstract questions between nations is always to be deprecated if the out it. There is no doubt in my mind that the members of the tribunal, who were all men of great ability and accomplishments, have anxiously endeavored to reach a conclusion that was just and wise. And it may be added that all the proceedings before the tribunal were characterized by great dignity and unfailing courtesy on all hands."

hands."
"Is the decision of the tribunal final?" was asked.
"Yes, Both the United States and Great Britain are bound by treaty to accept the decision as final." final."
"Will not the amicable settlement of this question by the tribunal result in an increased tendency to settle international disputes by arbitration."
"Undoubtedly. Every case successfully settled by arbitration will increase confidence in this method.

of procedure."

Mr. and Mrs. Phelps arrived in this city on the steamship Paris on Saturday. They have been staying at the Clarendon Hotel, but will start for their home in Burlington, Vt., to-day.

## RAILROAD INTERESTS.

N. Y., N. H. AND HARTFORD STUDYING E ONOMY. New-Haven, Conn., Aug. 15 (Special),-An important meeting of the directors of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad was held in New-Vork City this afternoon to take action on the comof the money market. President Clark presided. discussed, and many of the contemplated improvements on the road will be abandoned for the present. Just which is not yet decided, but the new million dollar tunnel near this city will probably be constructed just the same. The four-tracking of the New-York division will probably be either curtailed or stopped altogether for the present, and the crection of the new passenger station in Providence, at a cost of over \$1,000,000, is not likely to be been for some time.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS IN THE NORTHWEST.

The Great Northern Railway announces that on August 22, September 12 and October 10 it will run a series of harvest excursions from its Eastern ter-minate-P. 1991, Minneapolls, Duluth and West superior—to Graceville, Breckenridge, Fergus Falls and points west and north in Minnesota, and all points in North and South Dakota. Rates will be points to North and South Dakota. Rates will be one fare plus \$2 for the round trip. Tickets will be of the standard ironclad signature form and will be limited to twenty days from the date of sale, with stop-over privileges "en route" on the going journey only. This basis, viz., one fare plus \$2 for the round trip, has been extended to connecting lines for use in the construction of through rates.

POPULARITY OF THE CENTRAL'S EXCURSIONS. The fourth World's Fair excursion train of the New-North Central, which left the Grand Central Station on Monday, carried 1,032 passengers into Chicago. This is a remarkably large number, and furnishes exemisions and of the New-York Central route. The next exemisor will leave the Grand Central Station on raturday. Angust 26, and will run by way of Ningara Fall's and Detroit. Tickets are on sale at all offices at half-rate 1820 for the round trip), avail-able to return within ten days on regular trains from Category.

ERIE'S EIGGEST EXCURSION.

ing.

"Pelagic sealing caunot be profitably conducted. I World's Fair Excursion left Jersey City yesterday

PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY

THE FIVE POINTS SUBMITTED TO THE TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION.

RUSSIA'S JURISDICTION IN BEHRING SEA, THE RIGHTS ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES

BY THE PURCHASE OF ALASKA, AND

ENGLAND'S RECOGNITION THERE-

OF-THREE-MILE LIMIT.

The Tribunal of Arbitration had its origin in a treaty negotiated between President Harrison in the name of the United States and Lord Salisbury in the name of Great Britain, through Mr. Blaine the American Secretary of State, and Sir Pauncefote, the British Minister at Washington. This treaty was submitted by the President to the Senate for ratification on March 9, 1892, and, with two slight amendments, was ratified on the 29th of the same month. It consisted of a preamble and

The preamble recited the desire of the two Gov fifteen articles. ernments for an amicable settlement of the questions arising between them concerning jurisdictional rights of the United States in Behring Sea, and also concerning the preservation of the fur seal in the sea and the rights of the citizens or subjects of either country as regards the taking of seals in those waters. Therefore, they had resolved to submit the questions to arbitration. Article 1 provided that the questions mention

in the preamble should be submitted to a tribunal of arbitration to be composed of seven arbitrators two to be named by the President of the United States, two by Her Britannic Majesty; the President of the French Republic was to be requested to name one, the King of Italy to name one, and the King of Sweden and Norway to name one. The seven arbitrators were to be jurists of distinguished reputation in their respective countries. Article 2 provided that the arbitrators should

meet in Paris within twenty days after the delivery of the countercase mentioned in Article 4; all questions, including the final decision, to be deternined by a majority of the arbitrators. Each of the contracting parties was also to name one person to attend the tribunal as its agent. Article 3 provided that the printed case of the

two parties and all evidence should be delivered in duplicate to each of the arbitrators and agents within three months of the date of the exchange of ratification of the treaty. Article 4 provided that within three months fol-

lowing each party might likewise deliver a countercase and additional evidence in reply to the other party. Article 5 required the agents within one month

after the delivery of countercases to deliver printed arguments to the arbitrators, and either party might support the same by oral argument Article 6 named five points which should be sub-

mitted to the arbitrators in order that the award might embrace a decision upon each of the points. The points were as follows: 1. What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea known as the Behring Sea and what exclusive rights in

ercise prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States? 2. How far were these claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by

the seal fisheries therein did Russia assert and ex-

Great Britain? 3. Was the body of water now known as the Behring's Sea included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean," as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia; and what rights, if in the Behring's Sea were held and exclu sively exercised by Russia after said treaty?

Did not all the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction and as to the seal fisheries in Behring's Sea east of the water boundary, in the treaty be tween the United States and Russia of the 30th of March, 1867, pass unimpaired to the United States under that treaty? Has the United States any right, and if so,

what right, of protection of property in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring's Sea when such seals are found outside

in Behring's S:a when such seals are found outside the ordinary three-mile limit?

Article 7 provided that if the determination of those questions should leave the subject in such position that the concurrence of Great Britain was necessary to the establishment of regulations for the protection of the scal, the arbitrators should determine what concurrent regulations were necessary and over what waters they should extend. Both parties agreed to de-operate to secure the adhesion of the other powers to such regulations.

Article 8 recited that the parties had been unable to agree upon a reference of the question of liability for the injuries sustained in connection with the claims presented, and agreed that, in order not to delay arbitration, they might thereafter submit to the arbitrators any question of fact involved in such claims and ask for the findings thereon, the question of liability to be the subject of further negotiation.

question of liability to be the subject of further negotiation.

Article 9 recited the agreement by the parties to appoint two commissioners (who had already com-pleted their work) to make the investigation con-templated in Article 7, and included the terms of

bunal should, if possible, be made within four months from the close of argument on both sides. Article 12 provided that each Government should pay its own agent and expenses of counsel and the arbitrators appointed by it. Other expenses were to be divided equally between them.

Article 13 required the arbitrators to keep a record of their proceedings and employ necessary officers.

Article 14 hound the bigh.

officers.

Article 14 bound the high contracting parties to consider the proceedings of the tribunal as a full, perfect and final settlement of all the questions referred.

Article 15 (the last) provided for the ratification of the treaty by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by the Queen, and the exchange of ratifications at Washington or London within six months from its date, or earlier if possible. earlier if possible.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE TRIBUNAL

JOURNAL KEPT IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

THE LEBATES CONDUCTED IN ENGLISH AND THE

The Tribunal of Arbitration met on March 23, 1893, in the office of the French Foreign Ministry in Paris. All the members of the court were pres ent. They were Justice John M. Harlan and Sena-tor John T. Morgan, appointed by the President of the United States; Baron de Courcel, appointed by the President of France; Gregers W. appointed by the King of Sweden; Marquis Emilio Visconti Venosta, appointed by the King of Italy; Lord Hannen and Str John S. D. Thompson, appointed by the Oueen of England, Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster was present as agent on the part of the United States, and Charles H. Tupper, Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries, as agent on the part of Great Britain. The counsel present on the part of the United States were E. J. Phelps, of Vermont; James C. and Frederic R. Coudert, of N Henry W. Blodgett, of Illinois, and assistant counsel for the United States, Robert Lansing, of New-York, The counsel for Great Britain present were Sir Charles Russell, Attorney-General; Sir Richard Webster, ex-Attorney-General; Q. C. Robinson, of the Canadian Bar, and W. H. Cross.

M. Develle, French Minister of Foreign Affairs made a short speech welcoming the members of the Court, the agents and the counsel. The meeting was purely formal. Credentials were presented and the Court organized by the election of Baron de Courcel as president. It was decided to meet at 11:30 a. m. each day, and to sit for four hours and a half daily, the meetings to be open to members of the press to whom cards should be issued. The Court then adjourned until April 4, in order to examine the printed arguments of the United States and Great Britain which were presented. The debates of the Court of Arbitration were held in the English language, and the journal of the proceedings was kept in the French language, with an English version.



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BUSINESS ON THE INCREASE.

A MORE ACTIVE DEMAND FOR CURRENCE AT A PREMIUM.

#### THE STOCK MARKET CONTINUES DULL-WALL STREET SOMEWHAT DESPONDENT.

There was an increase in the business of the brokers yesterday resulting from a more brokers yesterday resulting from a more active demand for currency at a premium. There was a heavy demand from out-of-town points, especially from the South, where the need of money to move the cotton crop appears to b developing. The inquiry for currency increased in the afternoon, and the premium, which early had been 11/2 per cent, rose in the late dealings to 2@21/2 per cent, closing at the top figure.

The crop movement West will soon be under way, and a pressing demand is looked for from that direction. The banks are little able to help their country correspondents, and even the advanced rate of 12 per cent for new discounts is falling to draw much money to this city from the interior. The premium on gold to arrive ruled at about 114 per cent, and fresh engagements of gold for import were made, Kuhn, Loeb & Co, ordering f125,000 for shipment. Cable advices report that the Bank of England sold \$52,000 American coin for shipment to America. The price of bar gold in London is held at 77s 11d an ounce, The money brokers are still exceedingly cautious in buying currency in advance of actual orders, indicating that entire confidence is not felt in the permanency of a high premium.

The Clearing House Loan Committee made no issue of loan certificates yesterday. In Boston, however, \$200,000 more were taken out, raising the amount outstanding in that city \$10,540,000.

The stock market continued dull yesterday, but the tendency of values again was downward. The leading industrial shares fell over 1 per cent and many railway issues lost nearly 1 per cent. The weakness in the Northern Pacific stocks was acute, but it was explained after the close, when the apbut it was explained after the close, when the ap-pointment of receivers for the company was made known. Many operators expressed the opinion that the event had already been "discounted" in the prices of the company's securities, but it was re-gretted generally by reason of the effect feared upon foreign holders of American securities. Wall Street was also more despondent because of the de-lay in financial legislation at Washington and the indications of growing strength of the silver men in the Senate.

#### TO SETTLE WITH THEIR CREDITORS N. K. FAIRBANK AND JOHN CUDAHY TRANSFER

VALUABLE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. Chicago, Aug. 15 .- N. K. Fairbank yesterday conveyed to Henry Botsford his property at Wabashave, and Randolph-st., the consideration being stated as \$226,000. He also transferred to Hately, Brothers the property in Wabash-ave., West Front, between Eldridge Court and Tweifth-st., the con-sideration being stated as \$120,000. Messrs, Hately and Botsford take title as trustees for Mr. Fair-bank's creditors in settlement of claims arising from the recent collapse in the provisions market. Mr. Fairbank, who lost \$800,000 in the recent

failure, will settle in full. John Cadaby will pay his debts in full practically. He has turned over a vast amount of real estate on the south side in settlement of the claims of hoard of Trade firms. These aggregate \$780,000, and the real estate will more than cover the amount, leaving a balance to apply in payment of the outside claims, making up the aggregate

£1,600,000. Of the eleven failures caused by this collapse all but four firms have made offers of settlement, and the majority have already settled with from 80 to 90 per cent of their creditors, and by another week it is expected that all the houses will have been heard from. The combined liabilities of the cleven unfortunates aggregate \$4,325,000.

## BUFFALO'S PLAN FOR MORE CURRENCY

Buffalo, Aug. 15 (Special).-William C. Cornwell, templated in Article 7, and included the terms of the agreement on that point.

Article 10 provided that each Government should pay the expenses of its commissioners.

Article 11 stipulated that the decision of the tribunal should, if possible, be made within four in New-York, in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5 and \$10. president of the City Bank of Buffalo, telegraphed to the Secretary of the Treasury last week, asking himpayable to beater, to be used in pay-rolls, etc. The reply of Secretary Carlisle was:

"There is no legal objection to the course you

suggest." Mr. Cornwell's idea is to let each bank deposit Clearing House certificates to the extent each desires to issue-\$10,000, \$20,000 or \$30,000. Every dollar would then be drawn against a deposit in New-York, and would be further secured by full collateral with the Loan Committee. This would insure the absolute safety of the issue. On the back of each draft would be printed.

"This draft is drawn against funds on deposit in New-York City, and is further secured by a deposit New-York City, and is further secured by a deposit of collateral to its face value with the Loan Committee of the Famkers' Association of Buffale, and will be received on deposit at par by any bank in Buffale."

This scheme seems to be satisfactory to country bankers. These drafts would be subject to daily tedemption, that is, they would be forwarded by any bank receiving them to New-York for credit at once, and this would be a strong feature.

## FLED FROM HIS CREDITORS.

Kansas Cuy, Mo., Aug. 15.-A dispatch from Topeka, Kan., to "The Star" says: "Robert Kincald, president of the defunct Citizens' Bank, of Mound City, Kan., and a partner in other banking institutions, has left the country. In addition t the money people will lose through the bank failares, the people of Lina County hold his personal notes for about \$200,000, all of which, it is thought, will prove a total loss."

## SAVING THE WAGES OF 1,000 MEN.

San Francisco, Aug. 15.—The Southern Pacific Company has discharged 1,000 men working on the road between Santa Margarite and San Louis Obispo, in the southern part of the State, which, it is will reduce the monthly expenses of the Improvement Company, an adjunct of the Sc Pacific Company, fully \$35,000.

OBITUARY. PHIL BRUNS.

Phil Bruns, one of the oldest members of the New-York Stock Exchange, and for years one the most familiar figures in Wall Street, died las night at his home in this city, No. 128 East Thirty first-st., from Bright's disease, which was hurried to a fatal end by a fall in an attack of vertigo about two weeks ago. He was born in Bremen, Germany, on February 23, 1837, and came to this city when a boy. By his natural talent and shrewdness he rapidly acquired a fortune and became conspicuous in Wall Street. Together with such older members as 8. V. White, Charles J. Osborn, William Heath and others of that class, he was known as one of the readlest to help men unfortunate in speculation, and was probably one the most popular operators of his day. He was for many years a widower, and leaves one son, Edwin G. Brans, at present a member of the Stock Exchange and heat of the firm of Edwin G. Bruns & Co. The function will be in the Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth-st., to-morrow at 11 a.m.

## ALEXANDER F. SKENE.

Alexander F. Skene, a prominent real estate man of Astoria, died at his home on Monday night from the effects of a surgical operation. Mr. Skene was thirty-three years old. He was the senior member of the real estate firm of Skene & White, was one of the charter members of Sanswick Council, Royal Areasum, and was for automatical council and was for automatical council. and was for several years Deputy City Treasurer and secretary of the Long Island City Building and Loan Association. The funeral services will be held at his home, No. 329 Broadway, Astoria, to morrow evening, and will be conducted by the Rev. Charles Park, pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

Effectually, yet gently, when eastive or billious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constignation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy artivity, without infloating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of